

SPORTS

SPORT SUMMER COMES TO MOSCOW

On May 2 Muscovites opened the summer sports season by running a relay along the Garden Ring of the capital. The runners were competing for the prizes of the newspaper "Vechernaya Moskva".

The relay was held for the 57th time. The main prize, a big silver casket, went to the Central Army Club. This comes as no surprise to the numerous lanes and exports. Among the winners were Olympic champions Nikolai Sidorenko and Nikolai Chernotsky. Dynamo finished second and Znith third.

The relay was organized for sports clubs, schoolchildren,

students and pupils from vocational training schools. The fastest schoolchildren came from the Perovo District of Moscow, the unified team of schools Nos 1 and 100 were the best of the vocational training schools—while the Central Institute of Physical Culture triumphed among college students.

The opening of the new sports season was marked by mass starts in many of the city's sports arenas involving people of different ages.

Maria ADAMUSHKINA
Photo by Andrei Kryosov



In the photo: relay runners in action.

THE STRONGEST ON THE MAT

Soviet Greco-Roman wrestlers performed very successfully at the recently held European championship in Sweden. Just as in the freestyle competition where Soviet wrestlers took the team event, the USSR won six gold, one silver and three bronze medals. Bulgaria came second with Romania in third place.

Only one step away from the finals

Scandinavians in the Stenley Cup, the main professional ice-hockey prize, have played three matches each. The famous forward Wayne Gretzky's team, The Edmonton Oilers, have taken three games from The Minnesota North Stars, twice on their home pitch 7-1 and 4-3 and once away 8-5. Edmonton hockey players need just one more win to reach the finals.

In the other semifinals, The Montreal Canadiens, playing at home, beat The NY Islanders twice 3-0 and 4-2. In the third match held in New York, the hosts won 5-2.

COMPLETE SUPPORT

The Syrian Olympic Committee completely supports the stand taken by the Soviet National Olympic Committee regarding the forthcoming Olympic Games in Los Angeles. This was declared by Sami Muddalal,

WELL DONE!

A brilliant success for Soviet gymnasts at the European junior championship

Sergel Gusov (17), Irina Barakova (16) and Yelena Zabrodina (15) are the overall European champions. Other Soviet gymnasts shared the podium too: Vladimir Gogoladze (second), Rovil Adeyev (second) and Natasha Frolova (third).

The fourth European championship was held in the Italian city of Rimini, from April 27-29.

Our women gymnasts took their first gold medals. Irina and Yelena shared first and second place in the combined exercises. In the last three championships, the Romanian girls triumphed, although the USSR did dominate the men's events: Bogdan Makut won in 1970, Yuri Korolyov in 1980 and

Dmitry Bilozerchev in 1982.

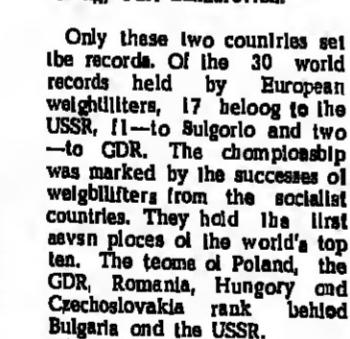
Irina Barakova took part in three competitions. In just one month and inevitably made the top three. First she took second place in the "Moscow News" tournament, then third in the 50th national championship and finally she won in Vychaslav Boiko.

This championship was Leon Zahrodina's first international tournament. She is a sixth-former from Kubashov, a city on the Volga, and her coach is Viktor Usalko.

Natasha Frolova is also a sixth-former and hails from the town of Pushkin near Leningrad. She took part outside



European champion (junior 110 kg) Yuri Zakharevich.



The USSR motor ball championship continues. Here is a scene from the game between Metallurg (Videose) and Avtomobilist (Metallurg) won 5-1.

Photo by Sergei Novikov

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THE SEASON IS COMPLETED

The 38th USSR basketball championship ended yesterday between the Central Army Club and Siberian (Novosibirsk) Army men won 104-93. They had ever doubled the record.

They became champion after rounds before the championship had even ended. CAC had scored 103 (they dropped only two), and led their name, Moscow Spartak — by 5 points. They scored 22 and conceded only 10.

Although it is good to have such a club as the strongest in the country, it cannot help but be satisfying the fact that we did not another club to compete. Because of this there is a drop in membership. After all spectators interested in watching them when they already know the outcome.

Or the other team mentioned Khabarovsk (Vidnoe) which finished the tournament just with the vice-Moscow club Olyan fourth place.

In general, the success

said at school, Vladimir is Irm Tchibis and will leave school this year, while Rovil will move up into the 10th form (he is from Cherkassk, town in the Northern Caucasus). He will be 16 on May.

The display given by reserve European gymnasts indicated that the established masters have reliable substitutes who even now could compete with them in terms of the complexity and technical performance of some exercises.

Gennady EK

Unveiling the monument of Soviet-Polish brotherhood-in-arms.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR paid a three-day working visit to the Soviet Union.

Konstantin Chernenko had talks with Wojciech Jaruzelski in Kiev.

During the visit an important document was signed — "The long-term programme for development of economic and scientific and technological cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Poland and other countries of the socialist community."

During his stay in the USSR, Wojciech Jaruzelski took part in the unveiling of a monument to Soviet-Polish brotherhood-in-arms in Ryazan. Wojciech Jaruzelski was organized here in 1943 with the formation of the Tadeusz Kosciuszko division, and its 40th anniversary is solemnly marked in the PPR and the USSR.

Photo TASS

USSR condemns Chinese provocation

China's armed provocation against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam condemned in the Soviet Union.

This reads a statement reflected in which Chinese troops violated different sections of the border of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and captured a number of hills.

The statement notes that the Chinese leadership does not conceal that it makes neither the political choice made by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam nor their foreign policy.

It is for this and to other

that the Chinese authorities use methods of political pressure against Vietnam and other countries in the region to resort to crude

the latter to change their policy.

As military force against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam,

those who want to "soot

the statement addresses, should

in the extreme to think

the results or consequences of aggression and confrontation will be any different

than they were in 1979.

Photo TASS

Warsaw Treaty suggests multilateral consultations

Following their proposal concerning an agreement

and on maintaining peaceful relations made in January 1983, the Warsaw Treaty member-countries have proposed to the North Atlantic Alliance to go over to multilateral consultations to conclude the proposed agreement.

This was said in an address handed in in Budapest.

Photo TASS

Vreven's admission

Brussels. The Belgian National Defense Minister Frédéric Vreven has admitted that the first Americans have already arrived at the Belgian Air Force base, in Florennes, where 48 American cruise missiles are to be deployed.

In answer to a written question from a parliamentary deputy, he said: that 15 American servicemen have been stationed at the base since the end of March. By the end of this year, their number will be brought up to 400 or more, and by the end of 1987, when the deployment of the new nuclear missiles is to be completed in Belgium in keeping with the NATO and Pentagon plans, the American contingent in Florennes will be 1,500 strong.

Photo TASS

The Belgians, who have marched against cruise missiles to be deployed in Western Europe, are seen taking a five-kilometre march

surrounding an air force base at Florennes. They declared their concern over Pentagon-planned nuclear missiles and over the fate of

people.

Photo TASS

THE WORLD

Israel's policies denounced

Vienna. At its recent conference held here, the International Organization for Progress has denounced Israel's aggressive policies and US aid to Israel.

Public leaders, scientists and journalists from many countries of Europe, Africa and the Middle East suggested that an international tribunal be set up to investigate into crimes committed by the Israeli military during their invasion of Lebanon. A resolution adopted by

the conference demands that Israeli troops be pulled out of the Arab territories Israel has occupied since 1967, and that US arms supplies to Israel stop.

The participants in the conference voiced their support for the just Palestinian cause, whereby the Palestinian people seek to implement their inalienable rights, and stressed that an international conference on the Palestinian problem would be most welcome.

CIA pumps arms into Afghanistan

Delhi. The United States is going all out to prevent a political settlement over Afghanistan, states the "National Herald" of India which is known to be very close to government circles. Hundreds of millions of dollars are spent via CIA paths on channelling arms for counter-revolutionary gangs which stage incursions from Pakistan into Afghanistan. At the same time, the newspaper writes, the USA is waging a psychological

war against Afghanistan, slandering its legitimate government.

In such conditions, the "National Herald" stresses, the task of the non-alignment movement and India, or its climate, is to do their best to halt interference into Afghanistan and promote a political settlement of the conflict, which is being used by imperialism to deteriorate the international atmosphere.

International lawyers for UNESCO

Brussels. The work that has been done over many years by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization — UNESCO, testifies to the latter's important contribution towards stronger peace on earth, reads a statement issued here by the IADI, International Association of Democratic Lawyers. For this reason, stresses the document, the international campaign, which is rampant in the West, aimed at discrediting UNESCO and its Director-General, A. M. McRae, cannot genuine concern.

The IADI regrets the United States' decision to quit UNESCO, and Great Britain's threat to follow suit. The US decision poses a danger to UNESCO's universal character and thus contributes to a deterioration in the international situation.



American serenade for Hawaii.

Drawing by Yuri Ilyinov

American scientists voice alarm

Sao Paulo. The plans for militarization of outer space that Washington has embarked on a course to undermine the agreement on arms control concluded between the United States and the USSR, said the American physicist Wolfgang Panofsky. The American administrator has called off the talks on a complete

and universal nuclear test ban, and it has not responded to the Soviet proposal to ban the deployment of weapons of any kind in outer space. W. Panofsky called on the United States to ratify the SALT-2 Treaty and to give up its plans to build and deploy MX missiles. The only road to peace lies through reductions in the nuclear arsenals, he stressed.

Writing in the "Los Angeles Times", the American scientists J. Pike and P. Sims point to the highly dangerous consequences of the militarization of space. The anti-satellite weapons tests in the United States and the designing of other types of space weapons, they point out, further increase the military threat.

The scientists stress the urgent necessity that a moratorium be declared without further delay on tests of all kinds of anti-satellite weapons and that negotiations be entered into with the USSR over agreements to ban the testing, deployment and use of these weapons.

Paris. By the end of May the strength of the French armed force in Chad will have reached 4,000 men. According to France-Press, another 500 paratroopers will soon be dispatched to N'Djamena from Toulon.

The French troops in Chad include "units, well-trained for war", the "Journal du Dimanche" weekly was told by the French Minister of Defense Charles Hernu. The choice of personnel for Chad, he said, was determined by consideration for their special training.

Yuri KURITSYN

HARD TIMES FOR AFRICAN UNITY

May 25 is Africa Liberation Day, and the day that the Organisation of African Unity was established 21 years ago. The Organisation will be celebrating its upcoming anniversary despite the greatest number of problems in its history.

Gloomy predictions deny the OAU any future whatsoever. This is, of course, an extreme view and the situation on the continent is such that it's too early for the OAU to haul down the flag, yet independent Africa has more than enough internal dissension and discord which it has to overcome some of its way towards unity.

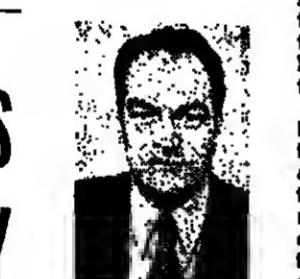
The search for a pan-African platform for unite problems is rather complicated, for external factors have made themselves increasingly felt in internal relations in Africa.

To begin with, Africa is no longer an emerging community of nations sharing a similar past and background. At the moment, it is a complex arrangement of countries which

rather than passing into their future have already chosen their way forward and this results in different socio-economic structures taking shape in every nation.

This means that they see the world differently and their common desire is to do away with the negative elements in their past seems to be inadequate to unite them. A joint search for the most efficient methods and means for national construction acceptable to all states on the continent, as well as the joint working out of ways to defend their independence and sovereignty with due account being taken of everybody's interests has proved to be a far from easy task.

Even the final elimination of the remains of colonialism on the continent, an urgent and very pressing problem for the whole of Africa, is approached rather differently by OAU members—take, for example South-Western Sahara and the issue of its independence.



solve the issue was by separating between the Chadians themselves and this might well have formed a basis for solving the problem within Africa.

The same holds true of the Horn of Africa, and of the friction between Libya and its eastern neighbours. In relation to these issues imperialist and neo-colonialist circles play an openly provocative and instigative role. It is mainly such circles, incidentally, that probably had years ahead for Africa and an inevitable end for the OAU. Nor are they inactive when it comes to promoting such proclamations. Remember how the West bent over backwards to torpedo the 20th OAU summit last year!

We in the Soviet Union believe that there are no African problems which can't be solved by the Africans themselves without external interference — at the negotiations table in accordance with UN and OAU principles.

The OAU enjoys great authority in the world. And this is not only due to its role in fighting for African interests and encouraging Africa to oppose imperialism, colonialism and racism. It has also made a substantial contribution to securing universal peace and self-determination.

However, the here of discord is not so much Africa — as outside it, for external forces opposed to African unity profit from these difficulties. It is they that are the main generator of problems for the OAU. All these forces that blow up out of all proportion difficulties which could in fact be easily solved by the Africans themselves.

The USSR places high value on OAU activity within the framework of the non-aligned movement, especially now that the movement has given its programme top priority to averting nuclear war and strengthening peace on earth.

Peace to Central America!

Lisbon. The declaration of an international conference of solidarity with Nicaragua for peace in Central America appeals to the UN Secretary-General, the governments of Costa Rica, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama, the chairman of the peace alignment movement, the US Congress and the chairman of the Socialist International to take all possible measures to avert an invasion or other acts of aggression by the USA against Nicaragua.

The forum was attended by delegations from 72 countries, including the USSR and those from over 30 international non-government organizations with a membership of some hundred million people.

The conference decided to proclaim July 19 when in the Samoza regime was deposed International Day of Solidarity with the people of Nicaragua.

The article stresses that Northern Europe is now being given an increasingly similar role in NATO's nuclear strategy.

Relying on the use of nuclear weapons and "limited" nuclear war, American and NATO strategists are planning to violate Swedish air space and to use H for flights of lethal cruise missiles targeted at the Soviet territory. The USA and NATO have already charted flight paths over Finnish and Swedish territories for the missiles in American military bases in Britain, and it is quite likely that the same paths will be used by missiles now being deployed in West Germany.

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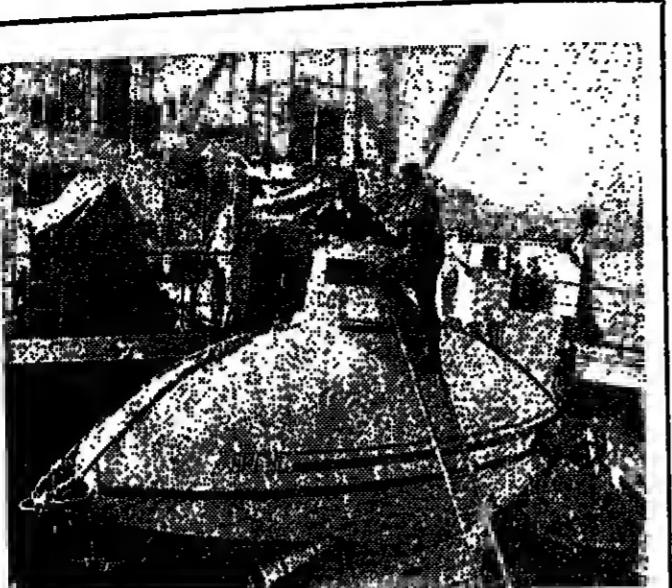
HOME NEWS

MANY-EYED 'ARGUS'

Although it is not a plane, or a spaceship, or a submarine there is something about "Argus" that reminds us of these vehicles. The Soviet deep underwater laboratory (in the photo) which has been operating for years in the Black Sea looks like the many-eyed giant from Greek mythology.

This underwater craft, which is nearly seven metres long and is as high as a five-story house, accommodates a three-man crew. "Argus" has four periscopes through which all the films and photographs are taken. Sliding along the sea bed on the peculiar "heels" of its two side supports, "Argus" allows scientists to make a detailed examination of the continental slope of the sea and to "read" the relief of the sea bottom. With the help of its manipulator, which looks like a human hand, it also enables soil samples to be taken.

"Argus" has already gleaned quite a lot of interesting information for chemical engineers, biologists, hydrogeologists, and archeologists. With its help, experts are exploring offshore oil wells, undersea cables and pipelines.



Before being submerged far from the shore, "Argus" is first taken to the area under investigation on board an exploration vessel.

HYDRO-ACCUMULATING POWER STATION UNDER CONSTRUCTION NEAR MOSCOW

The small river of Kunya which has been meandering for centuries in the north of the Moscow Region is now flowing along a new bed prepared by the hydroconstruction worker. It will have to bring to life the power units at the Zagorsk Hydro-Accumulating Power Station which is being constructed on the banks of the Kunya River. The bulldozers have started to fill the so-called lower reservoir with water.

The Zagorsk Hydro-Accumulating Power Station is designed to smooth over the "peak load". At night it will act as pumps to pump water from the lower

reservoir into the higher one. In the daytime, the stored water falling from the height will rotate the blades of the turbines.

The first two power units of the Zagorsk Hydro-Accumulating Power Station, rated at 200 thousand kilowatts each, are to be switched on in December.

At different times of night and day, the city needs different amounts of electricity. It sharply rises in the morning and in the daytime, and falls at night. The Hydro-Accumulating Station is designed to smooth over the "peak load". At night it will act as pumps to

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MULTILAYER PIPES FOR GAS INDUSTRY

Multilayer pipes, designed by Soviet engineers, which make it possible to pump gas at a pressure of 100 atmospheres, have been used to build a 100 km long stretch of the Urengoi-Central gas pipeline now nearing completion. In the future gas pipelines will be built entirely from multilayer pipes, which, according to specialists, will make possible an almost 50 per cent in-

crease in the capacity of pipelines running from Siberia to the European part of the Soviet Union.

During the current five-year plan period (1981-1985), the USSR has built four gas pipelines from Siberia to the central part of the country; pipes are being laid on the last several dozen kilometres of the fifth pipeline, while construction work has begun on the sixth pipeline. But even this massive sixth-thread "energy conduit" will be insufficient to meet the growing demand for gas in the European part of the country.

By next year alone, one billion cubic metres of natural gas a day will be extracted in Siberia and this is far from the limit for the world's largest gas fields.

Growing production will necessitate the construction of new gas pipelines. At present it costs over one million roubles to build one kilometre of gas pipeline in northern conditions. While increasing the capacity of the pipelines, the new multilayer pipes will make it possible to reduce the volume of construction work.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

THE FUTURE OF THE ENGINEER AND THE COMPUTER

More and more attention has been devoted of late to the problem of interaction between man and the computer, a problem which has been neatly described by Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Andrei Yershov, a noted mathematician, as one of second literacy. Rector of the Moscow Automobile-Tool Building Institute, Yu. Solomatin, discusses the subject in *Izvestia*.

The performance of the computer has been enhanced thousands of times since the first computer appeared some 25 years ago. With every passing year a great number of workers are becoming involved in the manufacture and use of computers.

True, we need to develop and produce even more advanced and powerful computers. However, this is only one side of the problem. The other side is the use of number crunchers. We have produced many computers with varying memory capacities, but they are in the main unidirectional. The main task today is to teach students how to use computers effectively, and the tools have become a necessary part of their professional training.

At our institute all students are taught computer programming and computer-aided design. Our students acquire their first experience of computers while still at school.

A modern engineer can design nothing without a computer, neither can he do much on the shop floor. Therefore, both these spheres are well covered in our computer curriculum. Equal emphasis is given to the study of industrial and design computer applications, for we regard computer technology as the main means of intellectualising the work of engineers.

PROLONGING HUMAN LIFE

Scientists are now looking for ways to increase the human life span at various levels and in different aspects — from social to molecular.

Many Soviet research establishments are now synthesizing preparations that will influence aging mechanisms. Professor A. Mollnovsky, D.Sc. (Biology), writes in the newspaper *SOVETSKAYA KULTURA*:

In the near future, it is planned to increase the number of the psychotherapists and psychologists giving telephone advice.

Today, the All-Union Centre for the Study and Prevention of Extreme Conditions is running a course which trains psychotherapists from other cities of this country where similar services are to be launched.

ORNAMENTATION 'SPEAKS UP'

What is in common between national ornamentation and language, which are a means of communication? An answer to this unexpected question may be found in the following article:

The newspaper points out that scientists are also looking for other ways to influence human aging processes especially those of the oral part of human life-style. It has been noted that low temperatures slow down life processes considerably. Some interesting experiments are being conducted in this field. Some experts believe people may be able to lengthen life by cutting down their caloric intake. Research among long-livers showed in part that their normal diet is rich in vegetables but poor in proteins and fats. By prolonging life we do not mean just a simple mechanical increase in our years (which is, of course, important in itself) but extending life's creative life too. The newspaper believes that this problem will be solved in the foreseeable future.

A DIAL-A-FRIEND SERVICE FOR A CITY OF MILLIONS

Two years ago, Moscow launched this country's first dial-a-friend service, offering urgent psychological aid for people in distress. The results of these two years are described in *VICHERNAYA MOSKVA* by Professor A. Ambranova, head of the All-Union Centre for the Study and Prevention of Extreme Con-

ditions.

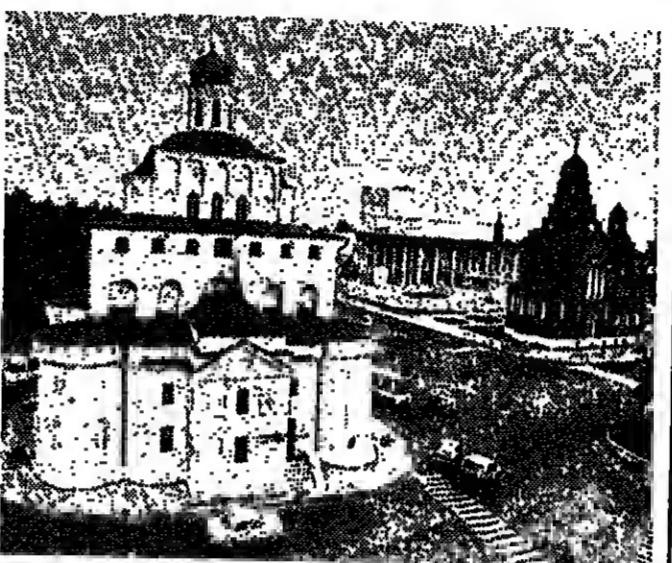
She writes that it appears that it is a round-the-clock psychological service over the telephone that can most of all meet the needs of people living in a city the population of which runs into millions. Thousands of patients have dialled the service to call the "telephone" psychotherapists for help with their problems, such as conflicts in their families, their more intimate problems, their loneliness, etc. Many of them kept in touch with only one staff member of the dial-a-friend service throughout the critical moments of their lives: for weeks and even months. During this time, the "telephone" psychotherapist becomes really a close friend to his charge in a plight.

The newspaper remarks that the "telephone" consultations are too early to make, yet scholars increasingly tend to conclude that ornaments are not merely decorative, but that they are a variety of coded messages carrying information of their own.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit

Vladimir's Golden Gateway



The east end of the north coast of Central Russia boast a whole constellation of ancient Russian towns: Suzdal, Rostov the Great, Pereslavl-Zalesky, Yaroslavl and Vladimir. Their eventful history, and importance for the formation of Russia and of the Russian state, as well as the many fine architectural buildings that have survived drew increasing numbers of tourists to these towns which have been fused into an International Tourist Centre.

Vladimir is especially famous for its white-stone buildings

dating back to the 12th century: the Assumption Cathedral with frescoes painted by the great medieval artist Andrei Rublov, the remains of a prince's mansion at Bogolyubovo, the world famous church of the Intercession on the Nerl believed to be one of the most elegant architectural silhouettes in the world, the St. Dmitry Cathedral with its extraordinarily beautiful architectural decor, and the Golden Gate, a unique specimen of military architecture.

In short, Vladimir represents a compendium of all the architectural styles which replaced one another throughout the centuries.

A town's history is not only to be read in its skyline. Museums are also very informative sources of knowledge. For instance, the collections in the History Museum recreate the history of Vladimir and that of adjacent regions.

The Old Vladimir exhibition shows the visitor what the town looked like a hundred years ago, while other exhibitions illustrate the present-day life at Vladimir.

The traces of later ages are also to be found in this town: a 14th-century church, Baroque and classical buildings

effective and to broaden the scope of their applications, several socialist countries have set up an International Patent Pool, in the town of Aschersleben, GDR.

Also found is a set of all soils of utensils — narrow-necked jars and flasks and mugs, an inkstand with green glass, broken milestones, and two chemical jars made from green glass which specialists believe were designed for bloodletting or for distillation. Also unearthed was a small bronze cup. On its bottom are remnants of wax, and on a fragment of another candlestick cup is a well-preserved inscription in Arabic ligatures. The middle of the saucer is decorated with the generous on Sunday of the year one hundred and seventy-four. This date corresponds to June 30, 790 on the modern calendar.

The use of biological pest control has already saved millions of roubles' worth of agricultural produce.

ANCIENT DRUG-STORE FOUND

An expedition of the Institute of Archaeology of Uzbekistan during excavations of the site of Pakendorf, not far from Bukhara, discovered an ancient drug-store. In the city of Pakendorf, today visitors to the Hermitage are only shown the traces of the drug-store, but the special room will be set aside to display this unique monument of old Russian painting.

A fresco depicting an ancient Egyptian ship, a药房, was discovered during excavations in an ancient shrine in the Northern Black Sea area. It was created by restorers from fragments of small disconnected fragments.

One can almost assert that this was a drug-store, says A. P. Mukhametzhanov, D. Sc. (History), chief of the expedition. We in the oriental medicine was regarded as a medicine. Speaking about the designation of the room is not only its equipment, but also the couch used for reclining in the room of the drug-store.

The small rectangular room is made of large-size raw bricks. Nearby is a vestibule, two workshops, and a room for reclining in the room of the drug-store. The inscription on the ceramic shard sooner or later indicates when it was made.

A 300-YEAR-OLD TREASURE-TROVE

In the city of Theodosia, a hoard of coins has been found during construction work in Chekhov Street. The hoard confirms the fact that the city had intense trading links with the West.

Theodossia used to be called Kuchuk-Slamukh (Minor Constantinople). This is the name of the town in the Crimea, located in the Soviet Far East. It was a rich city with a settled population and developed trading contacts.

A hoard of coins was found here and there are radio broadcasts in Yiddish from Siberia, the centre of the Jewish population.

Yiddish, which belongs to the group of West German languages, is made up of High German dialects plus Slavonic and Sicilian.

About two million Jews live in the USSR. Every year Jewish classical literature, as well as works by contemporary Jewish

TOURIST SUMMER-84

These May days M/S "Alexander Giriboyev" left Moscow for the Volga on its first voyage, opening the summer tourist season.

360 tourists are travelling in the cabins of the four-deck river liner bound for Astrakhan, in the low reaches of the Volga. During the travel there and back the passengers will go sightseeing in Khan, Ulghaz, Kostroma, Yaroslavl, Corky and Saretov.

According to UNESCO, the Soviet Union is considered the world's "number one translator": we publish books by over two thousand foreign writers a year in editions of 100 to 100 million copies, and in many of the languages of the USSR. In twice the volume of literature translated in such countries as, for example, the USA, France and Japan, taken individually and five times the number of translations done in Britain. The country does imports over 70 thousand foreign titles annually and over 20 thousand periodicals, newspapers and magazines intended for our libraries and for sale in shops and newsstands.

Over the past few years the USSR has tried hard to satisfy the ever growing foreign demand for car publications. Over 1,000 firms and organizations in 140 countries import books published in 70 foreign languages.

One example of businesslike relations in the field of book exchange is provided by the USSR's long-standing cooperation with the Republic of India. Since 1948 we have published almost 1,100 titles by Indian authors in total edition of 40.5 million copies in both English and the other 35 languages of the USSR. These books include works by Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore, Krishan Chander, Premchand, the Indian classical masterpieces "Mahabharata" and "Ramayana", as well as works on science. We also import Indian publications. In 1983 saw a five-fold increase in Soviet orders for Indian books as against 1981. And over the past three years Indian booksellers have increased their orders for Soviet books. Indian readers show great interest in the Soviet classics in scientific and technological literature, social studies, as well as in books for children.

Our making available through literature all the latest scientific and technological achievements has played a prominent part in the training with Soviet aid of almost 100 thousand highly qualified Indian workers and engineers, as well as scientists for various branches of the economy. At the 14th session of the joint Soviet-Indian commission on textbooks held in December 1983 it was noted that 450 Soviet textbooks are in use at Indian universities and in training specialists in sciences. Not so long ago a protocol was signed in Delhi providing for the further development of Soviet-Indian cooperation in book publishing and exchange, as well as for the joint publication of a series of leading Russian and Soviet 20th-century writers in India and a series of Indian 20th-century literature in the USSR.

Great attention is paid to expanding the publication of children's literature, and as from 1985 a regular exchange of exhibitions of local national literatures is envisaged. Such exhibitions will go on show in four major cities in the USSR and India. There will be an increase in joint publication ventures, including manuals for the study of Indian languages in the USSR and of the Russian language in India.

VIEWPOINT

BOOK EXCHANGE LEADS TO MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

Ivan KOROVKIN,

Vice-Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Publishing, Printing and Book Trade

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ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

MARGARITA KULLIK



and she finally became a student at the famous school in Rossi St. And not merely a student, but the best student in her form. Her great talent soon became evident. Margarita recalls her years at the ballet school when she learnt the laws of classical dance as the happiest period of her life. I found studying very easy, she says. The six-year-old Margarita Kullik was awarded a diploma at the All-Union Contest of Ballet Dancers, in Moscow, in 1977.

Together with other students at the ballet school, Margarita took part in all performances of the Kirov Theatre that had roles for children—“The Sleeping Beauty” and “La Bayadère”, “Don Quixote” and “The Nutcracker”. She danced the solo part of Amour in “Don Quixote”, a role that by tradition is given to the most promising student.

Margarita Kullik was taught by the outstanding Soviet ballerina Natalya Dudinskaya. She has inherited the best performing traditions of her teacher. It seems that the young ballerina's dancing re-echoes the feeling of festiveness and victorious triumph that one finds characterized the dancing of the dazzling Dudinskaya. It is symbolic that Kullik dearest Prokofiev's Chereleika for her graduation performance, a role which was originally specially produced for Dudinskaya by Kaufmann Sergeyev. Margarita received an excellent mark, exceeding perfectly her teacher's demand that the dance be filled with emotion and inspiration. The promising graduate was at once admitted to the Kirov company as a solo dancer, by passing the corps-de-ballet stage. She dances the pas de deux in sections of “Giselle”, the Winter's Variations in “Clodelleria” and a little swan in “Swan Lake”. Not only has Margarita been endowed with splendid natural gifts, she also has the ability and will to perfect them, a desire for permanent self-improvement. She is endowed with a strong character and with tremendous industriousness.

Last summer Margarita Kullik represented the Soviet school of ballet at a contest in Vienna, one of the most authoritative contests in the world. The brilliant and well-acted performance given by the young Lenigrader won her a gold medal.

Margarita Kullik is the pas de deux from “Carnaval de Venise”, the ballet by Pugol.

Photo by Yuri Barykin

Margarita Kullik is one of all the youngest leading ballerinas of the famous Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre in Leningrad. She is blonde. Even experienced ballerinas are surprised at the ballerina's extraordinary technique, at her expressiveness, artistry and daring, and the brilliance with which she performs virtuous turns and complicated leg and combbinations. Her lighting pinwheels are invariably created by sharp applause and by delighted shouts of “Brava!”. Kullik combines courage and grace. Her dance sparkles with youth, energy and love of life and optimism.

The only daughter of a Leningrad drapery woman, Margarita Kullik wanted to become a dentist when she was a child. True, she also enjoyed dancing and listening to music. She was taken to ballet school by her grandmother who dreamed of seeing her granddaughter become a ballerina. Her dream was not to be realized at once. Margarita was rejected twice, but her third attempt at the entrance exams was successful,

A million crimson roses for Pirosmani

Every spring the village of Mirzaani in Kakheti, Georgia, celebrates a fete devoted to the self-made artist Niko Pirosmani. Thousands of people fill the museum house and courtyard and the kachas around it. They bring a million bright red roses to the beloved artist—evidence of his lasting life in the hearts of the people.

Niko was born here and left in search of happiness. He worked as a brakeman conductor and later house painter. He travelled widely, and these roambings were reflected in his pictures in a stream of faces, scenes and visions. Brought together subsequently, they created a whole world peopled with the artist's acquaintances, relatives and people he loved, creating an amazing and lithesome universe of country: the Georgia of Pirosmani.

An old mansion in a lane in Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, houses a permanent show of the master's works. So far there are only 130 of them in this Transcaucasian republic. Scores of others have remained undiscovered, but Georgians specialists are seeking them out, sometimes in private foreign collections. Large funds have been set aside for this effort in the republic, the native land of the great artist. The collection is steadily growing.

A posthumous exhibition of works by Moscow artist Gaija Solyanova is now to be seen at the Central Writers' House. The upwards of 200 paintings and drawings on show introduce the viewer to the esoteric and festive world of fairy tales ruled by Good, Truth and Love of Life.



"Ivan in the Sky". From the Russian fairy tale "The Magic Ring".

The Well'

At Mosfilm Studios, the Chinese film director Sebastian Alarcon is shooting a film called “The Well”. Script is written jointly by Alarcon with the Soviet script writer Alexander Aleshashyan.

In my new movie, says Alarcon, I will continue the theme of my previous works—“Night Over Chile”, “Condor”, and “Santa Esperanza”, i.e., the struggle for the freedom and independence of the people of Latin America. But unlike its predecessor, “The Well” will depict the outward signs of the tempestuous political life which is characterizing today both of China and certain other countries of the “bleeding continent”.

The events which are taking place in the film take place in a small town in Latin America. Its inhabitants are simple people who quietly go about their own affairs, trying not to interfere with each other, hoping that the temper of the well will pass them by; however, it is a profound division. In a matter of days, the life of the main character in the film—the owner of a small hacienda Pompeyo—is radically changed. And understands that he will not be able to go on existing for so confined space.

FACTS and EVENTS

Fairs. An exhibition of works of art by artists from the socialist countries to serve as a source of acquisitions for the collections of museums and galleries, is to be held in June in the Polish city of Poznan. The items on display in the Soviet pavilion will show the effectiveness of Soviet-Polish cooperation. Turkmeni will be specifically represented at the fair. Performing companies and mes-

teries of cultural variety will come to Poznan from Armenia, and the republics of the USSR. Exhibitors will display a collection of national culture.

Ballets. American choreographers who come to the city to try on a special ballerina will have taken part in joint sales in Minsk with their American colleagues. The Americans will show the effectiveness of Soviet-Polish cooperation. Turkmeni will be specifically represented at the fair.

Up-to-date the company has delivered a total of some 100 developing machines for photo-labelling and other photo processes to the USSR.

The growth of Soviet sales has been such that today the Group sells 5 per cent of its

products in the USSR. Other printing equipment manufactured by the Hope Group is also of interest to Promusheksport and to other Soviet customers. These include laser systems for making offset plates, lines for the production of monomeric plates, and silver regeneration systems. In addition, we believe that our newly developed electric car will also be of interest to our Soviet partners. Its batteries are powerful enough to move the car at 80 kmph over a distance of 100 km without need for recharging.

Chekhov—for the first time as opera



Two one-act operas based on the works of the great Russian writer Anton Chekhov—a short story “Vanka” and a vaudeville “The Wedding”—have been staged in Moscow by the Moscow Chamber Music Theatre.

Liberato and music are by the noted Soviet composer Alexander Khomlinov.

Tremendous humanity—

This is the first time Chekhov has ever been translated into opera and created into a special Chekhov-like in our products.

the theatre's director and producer Boris Pokrovsky took two different but uniting element being Chekhov's

“Wanka”

“Wedding”

“Wanka”